THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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Address

To the People of the Slaveholding States, by the Democratic Republican Members of Congress from those States.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Senators and Representatives of the Twenty sixth Congress from the slaveholding States, held in the Capitol of the United States on the 20th of July, 1840, the Hon. Wm. R. King of the Senate was called to the chair, and the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum of the House of Representatives, appointed Secretary. Thereupon, the Committee of one member from each of the said States, heretofore appointed for the purpose, through Mr. Clay of Alabama, reported an address, to be submitted to the people of the slaveholding States in reference to which, after consideration, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That one member from each of the aforesaid States be instructed to sign and publish the same. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WM. R. KING, Chairman.

JESSE A. BYNUM, Secretary.

To the People of the Slaveholding States:

It is not as members of a political party that we now address you. A crisis has arrived in the affairs of this country, which, with Southern men, makes the interests of party, important as they are, a secondary consideration. The current of events is fast hastening to the point where it must be determined, not whether the country shall be governed according to the principles of the Federal or Democratic creed, but whether, in a large portion of the Union, society shall exist at all, in its present organization.

It is an established principle with the whole human family, that one association, or society, cannot justly interfere with another, in reference to the institutions under which it chooses to be governed, and, that, in this particular, each is sovereign and independent. Much less are one society, or the individuals of one society, responsible to Heaven or Earth for the justice or expediency of the institutions of another. In Europe the right of foreign intervention has been for years the dividing question between the friends of freedom and the advocates of hereditary kings, and absolute power. To maintain the right of interference and force on unwilling nations, hereditary dominion, under the name of legitimacy, was the grand object of the Holy Alliance. The combined monarchs denied to the people any rights which were not obtained from the voluntary concessions of kings and princes, and undertook to put down, by armed intervention, all uprisings of the great mass of society, with a view to modify the Government in conformity with the general will. The friends of freedom, on the other hand, maintained that the people of each nation have a right to change their institutions at will; that one has no right, in that respect, to interfere with another; and that an absolute independence, in each nation, of all foreign interposition and control, is the only safeguard of liberty among mankind. Twice did the Holy Alliance impose a legitimate monarch on France; but, after witnessing the devotion of her people during the three glorious days of 1830, they dared not attempt to repeat the experiment.

By the Revolution of 1776, each of the United States acquired a right to separate and absolute independence as a nation, and a right to mould its institutions according to the will of its own people. But this was all that it acquired. Virginia did not acquire a right to dictate a Constitution or laws to Massachusetts, nor Massachusetts to Virginia. The people of Virginia did not become responsible for the institutions of Massachusetts, nor the people of Massachusetts for those of Virginia. Each was a separate and independent State, and the people of each acquired the right to control their own institutions, and became alone responsible for their justice and expediency.

Some of the States abolished slavery, and others did not. From this circumstance arose one of those diversities in human society which pervade the earth. Whether this diversity was so great as to forbid a Confederacy or any sort of Union among the States, was a question which the patriots of that day considered and decided. They considered that, notwithstanding this and other diversities, there were other great points upon which the whole had a common sympathy and interest. All had an interest in preserving peace between each other; in protection against foreign aggression; in freedom of commerce among themselves; in the inviolability of contracts; in an uniform currency; in the preservation of the public faith, and in other general elements and principles conducive to the prosperity and happiness of man in all societies and under all circumstances. To refuse to unite with their brethren, under a limited authority, embracing only these points of common interest, leaving all else absolutely to the several States, appeared, to the men of that day, as foolish as to refuse the government of their great Creator, because it embraces the tyrant and his victim, the freeman and the slave, nations where half society are in bondage, as well as nations where all are free—as ridiculous as to hide from the light of the sun, and reject the genial rain, because they descend alike upon the evil and the good, on the unjust as well as the just. Nor did they conceive that, by entering into a Confederacy with limited powers, they made their general [illegible] or the [illegible], responsible for the institutions and laws of other States, growing out of their reserved rights and powers, any more than they are responsible for the institutions and laws of the nations of Europe, Asia, or Africa, with whom they are united by the laws of Heaven and the laws of nations, if not by treaties of commerce or alliance.

The power to regulate or abolish the institution of slavery in the States which we represent, was reserved by them absolutely when they entered into the Federal compact. The other States, and the people thereof, have no more right to interfere with it than they have with the same institution in the nations of Africa or Asia. Nay, more: they cannot interfere with it without violating their national faith as plighted in the compact, which, to a certain extent, makes us one people. The Constitution of the United States recognises the institution, and binds all the States and the people thereof to protect it, in the same manner as they are bound to protect every other institution which exists under the legitimate authority of the State Governments. In attacking the institution of slavery in Asia or Africa, the people of the United States would be guilty of an unwarrantable interference with the affairs of other nations; in attacking that institution as it exists in any of these confederated States, they are not only guilty of an unwarrantable interference, but commit a palpable breach of their plighted faith. Yet these attacks have been made and repeated with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a better cause. Vast associations have been formed, extending over a large portion of the Union, and having connection in foreign countries, for the avowed purpose of attacking the institution of slavery, not in the States where the associations exit, but in other States in whose local affairs and institutions they have no interest or concern.—These associations have become powerful in money and in men, and control a considerable number af presses, which are zealous in disseminating their doctrines and strengthening their organization.

The duty of all friends of the rights of the States, as well as the Union of the States, in relation to this fanatical sect, is too obvious to be mistaken. It is to have no connection with them, having reference to the administration of the Government; but to leave them wholly to themselves. Separated from the great parties which divide the country, and acting without countenance or encouragement from either, their extravagance and the unsoundness of their principles would check their increase and obviate all danger from their assaults upon Southern society and the principles of the Constitution. Unfortunately, this course has not been pursued. On the contrary, their aid has been sought and their support secured in the party struggles of the times; they have been courted, encouraged, and by these means strengthened, until they aspire to the high places in the General Government and expect, at no distant day, to wield its power.

It is a matter of the highest importance to the slaveholding States to know and mark the party and the individuals who are thus encouraging the hopes, strengthening the hands, and administering to the designs of the Abolitionists. It behooves our people, as they value their property, their liberty, and their lives, to look at this matter uninfluenced by party considerations, determined only to know the truth, and do their duty to themselves. Of what importance is it to them whether we have a National Bank or not; a Protective Tariff or not; Internal Improvement or not; if a faction shall obtain a controlling power in the Government which shall rob them of their property, desolate their fields, destroy their dwellings, and massacre their families? This subject transcends and supersedes all others; and the first question a Southern man ought to ask, when he is solicited to attach himself to any party, or vote for any candidate, is, will it, in any way, encourage the hopes, or increase the strength of the Abolitionists? We request each one of you, to whatever party you may have heretofore belonged, to ask yourself this question, and determine to be governed by the answer which truth shall give to it.

That Northern men, generally, entertain opinions adverse to slavery, and regard it as a great moral evil, may be admitted. Many of both the great political parties may agree in abstract opinions on the subject of slavery, but there is, to us, a most important difference in other respects. The Democrats of the North, as a party, are opposed to any action upon the subject by the General Government, whatever may be their abstract opinions; while the Whigs in that section of the Union, as a party, are almost universally the ally of the Abolitionists in their active measures, as exhibited in the Congress of the United States, and in the State Legislatures. In support of this assertion, we call your serious attention to the following facts:

ABOLITION IN CONGRESS.

At the December session of Congress, 1836, the following Resolutions, offered by Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina were adopted by the House of Representatives, viz:

"1. *Resolved*, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"2. *Resolved*, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

"3. *Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, propositions, resolutions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

The party vote on these Resolutions was as follows, according to as accurate a classification as can be made, viz:

Nine only voted against the first Resolution—all Northern Whigs.

FOR THE SECOND RESOLUTION.		AGAINST IT.	
Northern Democrats,	67	Northern Democrats,	9
Northern Whigs,	4	Northern Whigs,	34
Southern Democrats,	35	Southern Democrats,	00
Southern Whigs,	28	Southern Whigs,	00
Yeas	134	Nays	43

FOR THE THIRD RESOLUTION.		AGAINST IT.	
Northern Democrats,	62	Northern Democrats,	17
Northern Whigs,	1	Northern Whigs,	43
Southern Democrats,	33	Southern Democrats,	3
Southern Whigs,	23	Southern Whigs,	3
Yeas	119	Nays	66

Some of the Southern votes on the last Resolution were governed by the opinion that the Resolution [illegible] admitted the reception of the petitions, to which [illegible] while it is not known or believed that a single Northern vote was governed by that consideration.

At the next session of Congress, a Resolution, similar to the above, was adopted by a similar vote.

At the session of 1837–8, a direct proposition was made by Mr. Slade, a leading Whig from Vermont, to refer an Abolition petition to a Select Committee, "with instructions to report a bill providing for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." Much excitement ensued, and the House finally adopted the following Resolution, prepared by a meeting of Southern members and reported by Mr. Patton, viz:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, and papers, touching the Abolition of slavery, or buying, selling, or the transferring slaves in any State, District, or Territory, of the United States, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

The party vote on this Resolution was as follows, viz:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.		AGAINST IT.	
Northern Democrats,	51	Northern Democrats,	15
Northern Whigs,	1	Northern Whigs,	59
Southern Democrats,	36	Southern Democrats,	00
Southern Whigs,	34	Southern Whigs,	00
Yeas	122	Nays	74

At the next session of Congress, a series of five resolutions was introduced in reference to this subject, and finally adopted by similar party votes.

The question upon the reception of Abolition petitions came up at the last session on a motion to amend the rules of the House, by incorporating in them the substance of the resolution adopted at the session of 1837–'8, at the instance of the Southern members of all parties, in the following words, viz:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers, touching the Abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or the transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory, of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Upon a motion to lay this proposition on the table, the yeas were 102, the nays 96.

FOR THE MOTION.		AGAINST IT.	
Northern Democrats	9	Northern Democrats	54
Northern Whigs,	61	Northern Whigs	00
Southern Democrats	9	Southern Democrats	30
Southern Whigs	23	Southern Whigs	12
Yeas,	102	Nay,	96

After much agitation on the subject, the following resolution was adopted:

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

FOR THIS RESOLUTION.		AGAINST IT.	
Northern Democrats	27	Northern Democrats	38
Northern Whigs	1	Northern Whigs	64
Southern Democrats	46	Southern Democrats	00
Southern Whigs	38	Southern Whigs	4
Yeas,	112		106

It will be seen, that at this session the compact front of the South was broken, which may justly be considered as the first fruits of the political coalition which produced the nominations at Harrisburg.

The result of the last Congressional elections in the Northern, Middle, and Northwestern States, was to make the Whigs and Abolitionists from these States but one party in Congress, acting in the most perfect harmony in most of their votes and proceedings.

The conduct of the parties in the several State Legislatures has been in perfect correspondence with the exhibitions made by them in Congress.

MAINE.

The Abolitionists of Maine petitioned the Legislature of that State in 1838–9, to take steps to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and prevent the admission of any new State into the Union, with a Constitution tolerating slavery. These petitions were referred to a committee, a majority of whom were opposed to any action upon the subject; but a minority made a long report, terminating with the following resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost efforts to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost efforts to prevent the admission of any new State into the Union, whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery."

The only question taken in relation to the report and resolutions, was upon a motion to print, which was negatived—yeas 76, nays 77. Of the 76 yeas, 59 were Whigs, and 17 Democrats: Of the nays, two only were Whigs, and 75 Democrats.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of the Democratic State of New Hampshire, on the 13th day of January, 1837, and again on the 5th July, 1839, adopted resolutions upon this subject, fully sustaining the rights of the South. We annex the last of the resolutions marked A, as introduced and passed by the Democratic party in the Legislature of that patriotic State.

We know not by what vote those of 1837 were adopted; but by an extract from the journal, we find that those of 1839, except the fourth, were carried without a division. The fourth resolution was adopted by 137 yeas to 69 nays. Of the 137 yeas, 134 were Democrats, and 3 Whigs; of the 69 nays, 1 was a Democrat, and 68 Whigs.

RHODE ISLAND.

In the Rhode Island Legislature, on the 23rd of January, 1839, a Preamble and Resolutions were introduced, which we annex, maked B, condemning the resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, adopted on the 11th and 12th of the preceding December, providing for laying Abolition petitions on the table. Upon motion, these resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 35 to 30. Of the 35 yeas, 23 were Democrats, and 12 Whigs. Of the nays, 2 were Democrats, and 28 Whigs.

In Connecticut, the Whig party, having the ascendancy in the Legislature of 1839, adopted resolutions favorable to the views of the Abolitionists, which we hereto annex, marked C. At their last session, the Legislature referred the subject of Abolition to a committee, a majority of which were made up of Democrats. They made [illegible] report with resolutions, against the [illegible] Abolition petitioners, which the Whig majority of the Legislature refused even to print, and they were left on the table. The resolutions we hereto annex, marked D.

Vermont has long been equally celebrated as a Whig and Abolition State. In November, 1837, the Legislature of that State adopted resolutions, in conformity with the views of the Abolitionists, which we hereto annex, marked E. We are not informed how individuals belonging to the two great parties voted; but as the Whigs had a decisive majority on their side, we have no doubt that the resolutions were carried almost exclusively by their vote. (See note 1 and 2.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania the views of the two parties are distinctly marked by their course in the convention of 1838, to amend the Constitution of the State. In that body two questions were raised bearing on this subject:

1. A proposition so to amend the Constitution, as to extend the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves.

2. A proposition so to amend the Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage to negroes.

On the day the standing committees of the convention were announced, and its business organized, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, a leading Whig delegate, offered the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That article 9, item 6, of the bill of rights, be made to read as follows: 'The *trial by jury* shall remain as heretofore, and shall be secured to *every human being*, in all cases where his life or liberty is in question; and the right thereof shall remain inviolate.'"

This resolution was laid on the table.

The movement thus commenced in the convention, was promptly seconded by the presentation of petitions having in view the same object; and the journal shows that between the motion of Mr. Stevens and the next movement in the convention on the subject, *fifty five* petitions, calling upon that body to introduce the proposed amendment in the Constitution, were presented. Of these petitions, *fifty-two* were presented by Whigs, and *three* by Democrats.

At the second session of the Convention, after the preceding petitions had been presented, Mr. Joseph Konigmacker, also a leading Whig delegate, again brought the subject up, by offering the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the 9th article of the Constitution be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare and engross the amendments for a third reading, and that they be directed to report an amendment to said article, providing that the right *of trial by jury* may be extended to *every human being*, and that the said Committee be directed to prepare and engross said article for a third reading."

This Resolution was also laid upon the table.

In the following month, the subject was a third time brought up by Mr. James C. Biddle, also a leading Whig delegate from Philadelphia, who offered the following Resolution:

"To amend the sixth section (relative to the trial by jury) by adding to the end thereof the words which follow, to wit: "It shall be granted to all persons who may be arrested as fugitives from labor, and who shall claim to be freemen."

This Resolution was advocated by the mover in a long and animated speech, and gave rise to considerable debate. It was resisted with much eloquence, as an infringement of the constitutional compact with the South, especially by Mr. *Woodward* and Mr. *Ingersoll*, two of the leading Democratic members.

The Resolution was finally rejected by a vote of 76 to 39. Of the 76 voting against it, 61 were Democrats and 15 Whigs; of the 39 voting for it, 2 were Democrats and 37 Whigs.

The proposition was twice renewed afterwards by leading Whigs, and finally, after long discussion, in which the Whigs supported, and the Democrats opposed it, it was again rejected, 36 voting for it; of whom 33 were Whigs and 3 Democrats; and 72 voting against it; of whom 61 were Democrats and 11 Whigs.

The old Constitution of Pennsylvania did not expressly exclude negroes from the right of suffrage. In the Convention, Mr. John B. Sterigere, a leading Democrat, offered a Resolution proposing, among other things, an amendment declaring that "every free white male" of the age, &c., shall enjoy the right of suffrage; and afterwards Mr. Andrew Bedford, another Democrat, proposed a similar amendment. The Committee on that part of the Constitution, a majority being Whigs, reported the section admitting "every freeman," &c., to the right of suffrage, omitting the word *white*. The Committee of the Whole, to which the proposition was referred, reported in favor of leaving the Constitution, in that respect, as it then stood. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. John Dickey, both leading Whigs, proposed amendments admitting negro suffrage.

The subject was not acted on for some weeks, during which seventy-one memorials were presented against negro suffrage, 66 by Democrats and 5 by Whigs; and 33 in favor of negro suffrage, 3 by Democrats and 30 by Whigs. One of these memorials was from the negroes of Philadelphia, which the Convention refused to print, 44 Whigs and 6 Democrats voting for the motion to print.

When the subject again came up, Mr. Benjamin Martin, a Democrat, moved to amend by inserting the word "white" before the word "freeman," thereby excluding negroes. The records show that Messrs. Brown, Cummin, Fleming, Fuller, M'Cahen, Martin, Payne, Sterigere, Sturdevant, and Woodward, Democrats and Judge Hopkinson, Whig, supported the amendment, and that Messrs. Agnew, Biddle, Chandler, Chauncey, Darlington, Dickey, Forward, Maclay, Montgomery and Reigard, Whigs, and Messrs. Earl and Fareily, Democrats, opposed it. The amendment was adopted after several days' discussion, 41 Whigs and 4 Democrats voting against it.

Mr. Scott, a Whig Delegate, then offered an amendment proposing to vest in the *Legislature* power to admit negroes to the right of suffrage after the year 1860, which was rejected; 33 Whigs and 3 Democrats voting for it.

Five successive attempts were made by Whigs to admit negroes to the right of suffrage, which were voted down, the Whigs giving for them from 26 to 30 votes, and the Democrats never more than three. Finally, the total exclusion was carried by a vote of 88 to 33; and of this 33, no less than 30 were Whigs.

NEW YORK.

The State of New York, under the rule of a Whig Governor and Legislature, presents a [illegible]fying contrast to Democratic and patriotic Pennsylvania. It was a coalition between the Whigs and Abolitionists, which secured the election of the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the latter of whom, if not the former, is an avowed Abolitionist. One of the first acts of the coalesced party, after they acquired a complete ascendency over the State Government, was to turn out the State Printer, a thorough Democrat, who had always vindicated the constitutional rights of the South, and put in his place Thurlow Weed, a notorious and most active Abolitionist. The [illegible]tions of this man and other active Whigs in Albany, are shown by a petition to the New York Legislature at the late session, which begins thus: "That under the original Constitution of the State no disqualification was made of electors on account of color;" and ends as follows: "Your petitioners therefore, respectfully request your honorable body to take the necessary preliminary measures (for the passage of a law) to enable the People of the State to abrogate the act of disfranchisement of the colored people, contained in the end of the first section of the 2nd article of the Constitution."

This paper was signed by Thurlow Weed, State Printer, Israel Smith, Loan Commissioner, appointed by Gov. Seward, Horace Greely, Editor of the "Log Cabin," a small paper sustained by Whigs during the present season, B. Hoffman, one of the proprietors of the State Paper, four negroes, and 80 to 100 other persons, nearly all Whigs. Of the very few Democrats who signed it, there was not one prominent man of the party.

But this is nothing compared with the action of the united Whig and Abolition parties in the Legislature.

Mr. Mann, a relative of the late distinguished Democratic member of Congress of that name, offered in the House of Representatives of that State the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That this Legislature has seen with deep regret, and decidedly disapproves and condemns the efforts of many misguided individuals in the Northern States, to interfere, without right and in violation of the principles on which the Constitution of the United States was established, with the domestic institutions of our sister States at the South: thereby disturbing the domestic peace of the States, weakening the bonds of our Union, and sowing the seeds of its dissolution."

One of the Whig members having the floor, made a most violent speech against this resolution, denouncing the Administration of the General Government and the Democratic party; and to cut off all chance of a reply, concluded by demanding the previous question, in which he was sustained by his party. Under this gag, so unceremoniously applied, the resolution was voted down by 40 yeas to 57 nays, every yea but one being a Democrat, and every nay a Whig.

But the Whig Abolition majority did not stop here; they proceeded to pass an act now standing as a law upon the statute book of New York, intended to prevent the recovery of, and practically emancipate, every Southern slave who may be able to reach that State!

The title of this act is, "An act to extend the right of trial by jury," of which we annex the most material portions, marked F.

This act was originally introduced into the House of Representatives. Mr. Roosevelt, a Democrat, moved to amend it so as to provide, that "so far as respects the penalty of imprisonment in the State prison, it shall not be construed to extend to any claimant of a fugitive slave who shall have obtained the certificate of a judge or other officer, authorizing the removal of such slave, pursuant to the act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided." This amendment was adopted by a vote of 47 to 37. Of the 47 yeas, 40 were Democrats and 7 Whigs. All the 37 nays were Whigs. The bill then passed by a vote of 59 to 24. Of the 59 yeas, 49 were Whigs and 10 Democrats, while the 24 nays were all Democrats.

The bill then went to the Senate. The provision exempting Southern men from the penitentiary when they proceed according to the law of Congress in the recovery of their property, did not suit the spirit of Abolition. In the Senate, therefore, the United Whig and Abolition majority struck out this provision, and inserted the sixteenth and seventeenth sections, as they now stand in the act, the latter of which in conjunction with the 8th section, imposes on any man, whether the owner of the slave or not, or whether he proceed according to the act of Congress or not, a penalty of $500, and confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years, for removing a fugitive from labor in any other manner than that prescribed in this State law. Thus amended, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 15 to 4. Of the 15 yeas, 13 were Whigs and 2 were Democrats, while all the nays were Democrats.

When the bill was returned to the House, Mr. Birdseye, a Whig, moved to concur in the amendment of the Senate, and Mr. Roosevelt, a Democrat, moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Roosevelt's motion was negatived, and Mr. Birdseye's prevailed, by a vote of 42 to 31, all the yeas being Whigs, and all the nays being Democrats, save one.

Thus, all the Whigs in the N. York Assembly, save one, voted to punish every Southern man who shall attempt to recover his slave property in that State, even though he may proceed in strict accordance with the laws of the United States, with a fine of $500, and ten years' confinement in the penitentiary, while every Democrat voted against it. And this monstrous act, which attempts at a blow to annihilate one of the provisions of the Constitution, inserted for the protection of Southern property in slaves, received the signature of the Whig Governor of New York, and now stands upon the statute book of that State as a law!

No man can doubt that the object of the Abolitionists in procuring the passage of this act was to prevent altogether the recovery of fugitive slaves, who have made their way to that State. Holding that the master can have no legal property in his slave, and anticipating that some of their sect will be found on every jury, they believe that no verdict will ever be obtained by a master, and that every slave apprehended as a fugitive from labor will finally go free; and to deter the master from resorting to other means for redress, not excepting those provided for by act of Congress, they hold up to him, in terrorem, heavy fines and imprisonment in the penitentiary!

Acting under the same fatal influence, the Whig Governor of New York has asserted a principle in [illegible] to fugitives from justice [illegible] believe, and more fatal to the interests and [illegible] of the South than even the jury act, which [illegible] approved. Last year three individuals from New York, being on board a vessel at Norfolk, Virginia, stole a slave from his master and carried [illegible] to New York. The Governor of Virginia demanded of the Governor of New York to cause the thieves to be delivered up for trial, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States. This the Governor of New York refused to do, on the assumption that, by the laws of New York, there can be no property in human beings; that by those laws the stealing of a slave is no crime; and that to justify the delivery of a fugitive from justice, the act with which he is charged must be a crime in the State to which he has fled! It is in vain that the Constitution of the United States [illegible] have repeatedly recognized and taxed [illegible] property; it is in vain that the United States Congress have repeatedly recognised and [illegible] them as property; it is in vain that the Judiciary of the United States universally recognise this kind of property; the Governor of New York, though sworn to support the Constitution, when called upon to execute one of its provisions, declares that he cannot consider slaves as property! [illegible] that the Constitution declares, in so many words, that "a person CHARGED IN ANY STATE with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime," without conferring on the Executive authority of the State to which he fled power to go back a single step beyond the charge; yet, the Governor of New York has assumed the power to decide that the act charged is no crime, and under cover of this usurpation has refused to obey the mandate of the Constitution! So much of Governor Seward's letter as shows the ground of his refusal is hereto annexed, marked G.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that this extraordinary assumption by the Whig Governor of New York, which so far as that State is concerned, annuls a provision of the Constitution designed for the benefit of the South, is the fruit of that union between Whigs and Abolitionists, from which he obtains his office and derives his power! Elected by Abolition votes, and relying upon them for re-election, new principles are sought after and new constructions adopted, fatal to the rights of the South and the institutions of the country, to avoid offending the wild fanaticism which in that State holds the balance of power.

See, fellow citizens, what, in the State of New York, has been the effect of the coalition between the Whigs and Abolitionists. To steal your negroes has become no crime! Citizens of New York may steal them from your plantations or houses in the night, and carry them home in their ships; if you seek to punish the thieves, you are told it is no crime! If you seek to recover your stolen property, a New York jury, following the example of their Whig Governor, tell you there can be no property in a man! and if you seek redress in the Federal courts, or otherwise, you are menaced with fines and the penitentiary! It is thus that the Whig Governor and Legislature of that State propose to keep your stolen property and to screen the thieves from punishment!

Now look at the Democracy of that State: Every man of them in the House of Assembly, and all but two in the Senate, voted against the infamous [illegible]. Not only so, but at the close of the session they unanimously adopted, and incorporated in their "address to the Democratic electors of the State of New York," the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Federal majority, in passing a law at the present session, inflicting a penalty of five hundred dollars on any person who attempts to recover a fugitive slave—a measure designed to catch Abolition votes—and at the same time giving their support to General Harrison, who voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell poor white men for slaves—furnish an apt illustration of their principles and their consistency, and if the bill had passed as it was originally prepared by the Judiciary committee, and in which form it was urged upon the House, the Federal candidate for Vice President might have been sent to the State prison for ten years, provided one of his slaves had taken refuge in this State and he had attempted to recover him, in the manner prescribed by a law of Congress."

OHIO.

From this theatre of outrage and bad faith under Whig authority, it is pleasant to turn to the conduct of the State of Ohio under Democratic rule. Passing over the strong resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State in 1839, we come directly to a more decisive act, exhibiting the determination of her Democracy to maintain the compromises of the Constitution and preserve peace and good feeling with the slaveholding States.

Suffering from the acts of the Abolitionists enticing away the slaves from the counties bordering on the Ohio river, concealing and sending them to Canada, the Legislature of Kentucky resolved to send Commissioners to Ohio to ask for the passage of more effective laws by the latter State, to put an end to the evil. In their communication to the Governor and Legislature of Ohio, dated January [illegible]th, 1839, the Kentucky Commissioners thus set forth the grievances of which their State complained:

"In calling the attention of the Legislature of Ohio to the subject of the foregoing resolution, and soliciting for it their respectful and deliberate consideration, the undersigned would remark, that the injuries sustained by the citizens of Kentucky, in inhabiting the counties bordering on the Ohio river, adjacent to this State, by the loss of their slaves, has ceased to be confined to a small number of persons. Facts within the personal knowledge of the representatives of those counties, and communicated to the Legislature in numerous memorials of the people, leave no doubt that losses are felt to an alarming extent, threatening, in the absence of more efficient legislation, not only to lessen the value, but to endanger materially the tenure of that species of property in many of the counties of the Commonwealth, and to excite disaffection and disturbance among citizens of a common confederacy who should feel themselves allied by the strongest ties of fraternity and friendship.

"Late developements, moreover, of a character so conspicuous as to require from the undersigned no more than a bare allusion to them, have attracted the attention of the good citizens, both of Ohio and Kentucky, to the existence of an organized plan of operation, by means of which, after the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky are enticed from their owners, they are first concealed and afterwards conveyed through the State of Ohio to the British Northwestern dominions, with such secrecy and despatch as to elude, at once, detection and pursuit."

Responsive to the call of a sister State, the Ohio Legislature immediately took up the subject, and a bill was reported "relating to fugitives from labor or service from other States."

During the progress of this bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lloyd, a Whig, moved an amendment to the effect, that the individual claimed as a slave, shall have the right of trial by jury, &c., which was rejected. The bill passed the House by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible]. Of the [illegible] yeas, [illegible] were Democrats and [illegible] Whigs. Of the nays, every man was a Whig.

After a resolute opposition by some of the Whig members, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 10. Of the yeas, 13 were Democrats and 7 Whigs; of the nays, all were Whigs.

The act was approved by Mr. Shannon, the Democratic Governor of the State, and thus became a law. We annex the principal sections of the act marked H.

In this just and noble manner did the Democratic State of Ohio evince her regard for her Federal obligations, and the interests of her sister States. It is in the prevalence of such a spirit that we are to look for the perpetuity of the Union, the inviolability of State rights, and the preservation of individual liberty.

RESULTS.

You cannot fail to have perceived the striking fact, that wherever in the North the Whigs have the ascendency, there Abolition is strongest; but wherever the Democrats govern, there the rights of the South, and the compromises of the Constitution are sacredly *regarded*. You will have perceived, that in the various State Legislatures, the Whigs as a party have countenanced, aided and abetted the Abolitionists, while the Democratic party have opposed them.

While most of the States where the Whig party bear sway, have adopted Abolition resolutions, no Democratic State, as far as we are informed or believe, has adopted or countenanced such proceedings. And while the Democratic State of Ohio, by the action of both Legislative and Executive Departments, has taken the most effective steps to protect the rights and property of her sister States, the State of New York, while under Whig rule, has resorted to measures of wrong and outrage toward the South of the most aggravated description.

FURTHER PROOF.

Is any other proof wanting to show the close union between the Whigs and the Abolitionists of the North? We have it in their combined action in reference to the next Presidential election?

It is known to you that the Whigs and Democrats have each held their national conventions within the last few months, in reference to the next election of President of the United States. The Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in May last, in which there were delegates from the non-slaveholding States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, (as well as from the most of the Southern States,) regarding this as one of the most important questions of the day, did not pass it by in silence. The committee appointed "to prepare resolutions, declaratory of the principles of the Republican party of the Union, consisting of one member from each of the States represented in the convention, and the chairman of which committee was the honorable R. H. Gillet of New York, reported the following among other resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

The question was taken on this resolution, as on all others, separately, and it was adopted unanimously—every Democrat from the non slaveholding as well as the slaveholding States, voting for it. Can any Southern man ask a stronger assurance, that the great majority of the Democratic party of the North are ready and anxious to continue to us the protection of the constitutional guarantee?

Now let us inquire, where is the resolution of corresponding character, to be found in the proceedings, either of the National Whig Convention held at Harrisburg, or Baltimore? We answer emphatically, *no where*. Neither of these conventions adopted any resolution upon the subject; and why did they not? Can any one of you resist the conclusion, that it was to avoid giving offence to, or losing the support of the Abolition branch of their party?

Every movement of the combined party since has tended to confirm this conclusion.

Every Abolitionist and every Northern Whig in Congress, supports the nomination of General Harrison. Of the Executive Committee appointed by the concurrent action of the Whigs and Abolitionists in that body to promote his election, there are three pledged Abolitionists, and three Northern Whigs associated, we are sorry to say, with three Southern Whigs. The nomination of Harrison itself is well known to have been carried by a coalition between the Whigs and Abolitionists. Many of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention had already been in their several States the leaders of Abolition movements. Such were James F. Simmons the chairman of the committee in the Rhode Island Legislature, which reported the Abolition resolutions, Wm. Clarke, Geo. Chambers, Wm. Darlington, Jno. Dickey, E. T. McDowell, James Merrill, and E. C. Riegart, who took an active part in favor of the Abolition movements in the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

ABOLITION TRIUMPH.

Indeed, the results of the Harrisburg Convention were every where hailed by the Abolitionists as a signal triumph. Henry Clay, Abolition aside, was known to be the first choice of the convention; but he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Abolitionists by his denunciations of their mad projects in the Senate of the United States, in addition to which he was a slaveholder. For those reasons, the Abolitionists in the convention set themselves at work to defeat his nomination, and succeeded; whereupon, a shout of triumph arose from the whole of the fanatical sect.

The Liberator, their organ in Boston, said: "We regard this as another important sign of the times, as a signal defeat of the slaveocracy power in that convention. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. We have faith to believe that no slaveholder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this republic."

The Emancipator, their organ in New York, said: "Praise to God for a great anti slavery victory. A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic on account of his devotion to slavery. Set up a monument of progress there," a slaveholder is incapacitated for the Presidency of the United States," &c.

The [illegible], [illegible] organ at [illegible], declared that the Abolition [illegible] all regarded the "[illegible] of Mr. Clay, and the selection of General Harrison, as [illegible] a [illegible] to the spirit of liberty in the North."

The [illegible] (Ohio) [illegible], said: "The nomination of William Henry Harrison for President of the United States, and the rejection of Henry Clay, shows that a slaveholder can never again expect to be President of this free Republic." "It may now be regarded as a settled matter that Henry Clay, nor any other slaveholder, can ever be President of the United States, even supposing the party to which he belongs to be the majority." "For what has been gained we will render thanks to God, and for what is yet needed to be gained, we will trust in the same God, and in the faithful and diligent use of the same means which have prevented the nomination of a slaveholder for President at this time."

On a subsequent day, the Liberator said: "It is needless to multiply proofs that the defeat of Henry Clay at Harrisburg, was deemed by Abolitionists generally a clear demonstration of the growth of anti slavery in the free States."

Not only the Abolition presses, but Abolition societies and conventions, joined in the chorus of triumph at the exclusion of a slaveholder from nomination, solely because he was a slaveholder.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at their annual meeting

"*Resolved*, That we regard the refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to nominate Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, as a signal and glorious triumph of truth over error, of liberty over slavery," &c., &c.

The Executive Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Society, at the late meeting of the society in New York, used in their report the following language, viz: "We declare our entire conviction that THE CAUSE itself for which the society was formed, and to which it is, therefore, merely secondary, is advancing in the public mind with great rapidity and power. The rejection of Henry Clay, a slaveholder and defender of slavery, is a way mark in our history." This is the very first evidence they adduce of the advancement of their cause, to which they add, among others, "the peaceful delivery of that portion of the Hon. William Slade's speech which presses the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with its insertion in the columns of the National Intelligencer, which," they say, "shows the beginning of a change in the feelings of slaveholders." Nor do the committee omit to notice, as another evidence of the advance of their cause, the act of the New York Legislature to which we have referred. They say, "Mr. Birney had the opportunity of speaking at length on the subject in the Representatives' hall of the State of New York, before a committee and in the presence of a large number of the members of the State Legislature, now in session, which removed some of the misapprehensions as to the jury bill and some other measures in agitation.

The Harrisburg nomination is nothing more nor less than one of the boasted fruits of the coalition between the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists, which has produced their joint action in the State Legislatures in passing resolutions and acts destructive to the rights and interests of the South, and dangerous to the peace and union of those States. If this coalition shall succeed in obtaining control of the Governments of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and if all those States States shall pass laws similar to that passed by New York, and their Executive authorities shall adopt the same course of action, what security will the slaveholding States have for their property? Every slave who can succeed in passing the limits of those States, will be practically free. Thieves will steal your slaves and be protected with their plunder throughout all those States bordering on the slaveholding region. The Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress for the protection of your slave property will not only be made void, but it will be a crime to execute them. The lands of the South, after the withdrawal of the hands that cultivate them, will lose more than half their value, and abject poverty, if not absolute desolation, will be the fate of vast regions of a now productive and growing country.

WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS.

What party is it which is battling the cause of the South in Ohio and Pennsylvania? It is the Democratic party. Should they be overpowered by the coalition of Whigs and Abolitionists, what will be the consequences? The just and liberal act of Ohio will be repealed, and the plunder law of New York will be substituted in its place, while its Governors will protect the plunderers. The Stevenses, the Sergeants, the Dennys, and their Abolition associates, in the convention of Pennsylvania, who were baffled by the Democracy, will use the power of the Legislature and Governor to accomplish the object heretofore unsuccessfully attempted. All barriers which protect our interests, the comity of neighbors, the obligations of compacts, every principle, every law, and every institution which obstructs this fell spirit will be swept away, and we shall be compelled to struggle, unaided, for the preservation of our constitutional rights, if not for our existence as States.

Under these circumstances, can any man shut his eyes to the fact, that the mass of the party which support General Harrison in the non-slaveholding States, is practically the enemy of the South, whatever may be the feelings of many of the individuals which compose it? Is any one so blind as not to perceive, that the consequences which have immediately followed their entire ascendency in the State of New York, will inevitably follow their ascendency in every other of the non slaveholding States? Does not every one know, that the same strength which will give Harrison the vote of those States, will also throw their Executive and legislative authorities into the hands of the Abolitionists and their allies? Are not the triumphs of Harrison and of anti-slavery in those States to be achieved by the same men, by the same presses, by the same arguments? And is not the cause of the one, to all practical intents, the cause of the other? No intelligent man, after surveying the field of political action, can doubt it.—On the other hand, is not the cause of Democracy in those States the cause of anti Abolition, the cause of the South, of justice, and the Constitution; and will not its signal triumph secure the slaveholding States in all their peculiar rights and interests?

To us it seems amazing, that, under these circumstances, the South does not, as one man, declare in favor of the Northern Democracy. Mr. Jefferson said, that the "Democracy of the North is the natural ally of the South;" and never was the truth of the declaration, or the importance of the alliance, more manifest than at this moment.

We beg every Southern man, to whatever party he may belong, to answer to his own bosom the following questions:

Do you approve the [illegible] of Abolition adopted by the Whigs of the [illegible] Legislatures, and particularly the [illegible] [illegible] in the Legislature of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] legislative and Executive action [illegible] by the Legislatures and Governors of [illegible] and Ohio, and other non-slaveholding States?

Do you not believe it to be your duty to oppose, with all your power and influence, a party, the triumph of which will inevitably lead to such fatal results?

Do you not approve the anti-Abolition resolutions adopted by the Democratic Legislatures of the North, and especially the act of Ohio relative to fugitive slaves?

Do you desire to see the same spirit maintained, and the same legislation prevail, throughout the non-slaveholding States?

THE CONSEQUENCES.

Do you not believe it to be your duty to encourage, cherish, and aid a party which evinces, not by words only, but by acts, its devotion to your interests and safety, and its fidelity to the Constitution?

Two things are certain: If the South repel and treat with scorn her friends and allies in the North, she will soon have none! And if she league herself with her enemies, she must be destroyed! Is it politic to make enemies of our fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois, when it is just as easy to have friends? Would it be convenient to line the borders of Maryland and Virginia, of Kentucky and Missouri, with our sons in arms to repel aggression, or save our property from the hands of Abolitionists and negro stealers, in or out of authority? These things we should think of only in the last extremity—only after resorting to all peaceful, just, and prudent means to maintain our rights, and preserve the peace and union of the States. And is not concert of action with those in the free States, who acknowledge and stand ready to defend and maintain those rights, our first peaceful remedy, our first and most obvious duty? If we refuse to act with them, can we expect them to act with us? If we sacrifice them to their enemies, and ours, how can we hereafter expect their aid, or even sympathy? It would be as unreasonable to expect it, as it would be impossible to obtain it. Upon our heads would fall the guilt, not only of surrendering our dearest interests to our natural enemy, but also the crime of ingratitude in abandoning our "natural allies."

THE CANDIDATES.

Is there any thing really objectionable in the candidate whom the Northern Democracy presents for our support, or anything peculiarly attractive for a Southern man in the candidate of the Whig Abolitionists? Mr. Van Buren enjoys a fair moral character, talents of a high order, principles on every leading measure of public policy in conformity with those of the South, and is moreover, pledged by all legal means, even to the use of the veto, if necessary to resist the measures of the Abolitionists. The attacks made upon him are, in every instance yet disclosed, founded in utter falsehood, or upon circumstances misunderstood, or too frivolous to be brought for a moment, in comparison with the great interests now involved in the struggle of parties. On the other hand, the candidate presented by the Whig Abolition party of the North, stands identified with all the great measures and principles which the South has opposed and resisted almost "unto blood." True it is, that at different periods he has given out indications of being on different sides of most of these great questions; and it is equally true, that he refuses to state on which side he now stands. If not an Abolitionist, he has, while refusing publicly to answer any questons on the subject, written letters, and one to the Hon. George Evans, member of Congress from the State of Maine, giving an Abolition coloring to his acts and opinions, with the view of obtaining the support of those implacable enemies of the South. True it is, that, at about the same period, he was writing letters to the South, denying his Abolitionism, with a view of obtaining also the support of slaveholders! It appears that most, if not all, of these letters, were written under an injunction that they should not be published. He has expressed no opinions on the subject upon which the South can rely, and stands ready to act with the one party or the other the other, as either may have a majority in Congress. Indeed, from evidence, the truth of which we do not doubt, it appears he has recently declared on more than one occasion, that he will not veto any bill which Congress may pass.

The nomination of Mr. Seward for Governor of New York, and the nomination of General Harrison for President of the United States, were both procured by the same means—by a coalition of Whigs and Abolitionists. In New York, they succeeded in making the Governor, and what has been the result? Concessions to the Abolitionists, which on one subject annihilate the Constitution and laws in that State, deprive the property of the South of the stipulated protection, and give encouragement and shelter to those who steal it. This is the natural fruit of such a coalition. Elected by Abolition votes, the Governor is able to retain his Office only by the assistance of his auxiliaries, and the Constitution, and the rights of the South are sacrificed to secure it. If General Harrison, after being nominated by a similar coalition, shall reach the Presidential chair, must not the same results necessarily follow? will it not be equally necessary to secure the continued support of the Abolitionists, and will not similar means be resorted to? Will not the party in power be compelled to concede to their allies the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the interdiction of the transportation of Slaves from State to State, the withdrawal in every possible way the protection guarantied by the Constitution to slave property, and encouragement to those who steal it? A voice from Heaven could not more certainly warn the South of the consequences of placing the power of the Union in the hands of such a coalition, than the example of New York! Why have the three Abolition members of the Whig executive Committee, and their numerous associates in Congress, postponed any attempt to redeem the written pledges given to their constituents, and they would use every effort to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and an interdiction of the slave trade between the several States and Territories? Why did they not redeem those pledges at the late session? It is supposed that they have relinquished all intention to redeem them, or that their Abolition constituents will permit them to do so? No; it is only postponed, lest the South should take the alarm too soon. It is postponed until they make a President by their votes—until their aid becomes essential to support a party in power. Then as in New York, they expect to see the Constitution and the rights of the South sacrificed to maintain a party ascendency, and secure the offices of the General Government. This result is as certain as that cause produces effect. We have already seen indications of the sacrifice.—The Southern Whigs in Congress have already united with the Abolitionists in forming a political committee; [illegible] [illegible] ed to act with pledged Abolitionists upon that committee; Southern Whigs in the late session of Congress, [illegible] with Abolitionists [illegible] Slade was listened to on the floor of [illegible] for the first time, such a speech was disseminated far and wide through the columns of the most respectable Whig newspapers in Washington. The coalition at Harrisburg has already produced a union of *political* between the Whigs and Abolitionists in Congress; it is but one step more to a union of *legislative* action: and that step will assuredly be taken as soon as a President shall have been elected with the aid of Abolition votes. Not to believe this, is to close our minds to the suggestions of reason, and shut our eyes to the warning of example.

And CAN the South give up the security she has in the character, pledges and conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and the principles, declarations, and acts of the party which supports him, for the chances of Justice she may have from a man without any publicly avowed principles, elevated to the Presidency by a coalition of which the sacrifice of her rights and principles is every where the necessary fruit? We cannot believe it. Such infatuation does not exist among the people of the South.

What! submit to, register and approve the fiat of Abolition, that "to be a slaveholder is to disqualify a man for President?" Is there an honest man in the South, who will not resist this unconstitutional proscription? Is there one among us who, by bowing his neck and giving his support to the Harrisburg nomination, will degrade his State, degrade the Statesmen whom he delights to honor, degrade himself, and make the Southern States and Southern statesmen not the equals, as the Constitution makes them, but the provinces, inferiors and vassals of the Northern States and Northern men? Who is there among us, that with the hope of receiving minor offices at the hands of Abolition Presidents, will meanly sacrifice the dignity and honor, as well as the rights, interests and safety, of his State and its people? We hope not one.

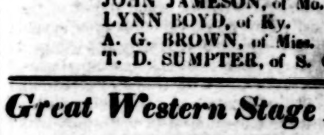
OUR TRUE POLICY.

The true course for the South is to reject and repudiate all connection, direct or indirect, with Abolition and its allies. It is, to vote for no man for any office in the Government, who will not openly renounce and denounce all connection with Abolition direct, or indirect, and pledge himself to exert all the powers vested in him by the Constitution and laws, to protect the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. It is to support such statesmen as are true to the Constitution and faithful to their duties as members of this great confederacy. This course of conduct, steadily and steadily pursued, would afford to the South an immediate and ample protection. True to themselves, presenting an unbroken front, and never wavering from their purpose, it is to be hoped the South would find in other sections, men in sufficient numbers, influenced by a sense of obligation to the Constitution, to make up a majority of the Union, to secure to Southern men their constitutional equality, to Southern interests their constitutional protection, and to the whole Union that limited, benign, and just Government, which the fathers of the Republic intended to establish.

It is in the hope of promoting this grand and salutary union of sentiment in the South, no less useful to the Union and encouraging to mankind, than it is essential to your own interests and safety, that we have taken the trouble to collect these facts and submit these views.

C. C. CLAY, of Ala.
R. S. NICHOLAS, of La.
WM. S. FULTON, of Ark.
FRANCIS THOMAS, of Md.
GEO. C. DROMGOOLE, of Va.
J. J. McKAY, of N. C.
FELIX GRUNDY, of Tenn.
WILSON LUMPKIN, of Ga.
JOHN JAMESON, of Mo.
LYNN BOYD, of Ky.
A. G. BROWN, of Miss.
T. D. SUMPTER, of S. C.

Great Western Stage Line,



FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salsbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

MRS. HOWARD

INFORMS the Gentlemen of Salisbury, that she will make Pants, Vests, and Summer Coats for *half the price* the Tailors work at. She has been working for the Tailors for several years, and will warrant her work to be as neat and durable as any done by them. Shirts and Bosoms will also be made. [Aug. 21, 1840.—6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—The Subscriber found, in the street at Salisbury, on the [illegible] instant, a calfskin Pocket Book, containing some valuable papers and 60 cents in cash. The owner can have his property by applying [illegible] of Concord, to the subscriber, after paying for this advertisement.

[illegible]

July [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, SEPTEMBER 11, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election [illegible] of November.

1st District. GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.
2d " DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.
3d " HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln.
4th " BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.
5th " LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
6th " RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
7th " LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumb'rl'nd
8th " JOHN [illegible], of Granville.
9th " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.
10th " WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
11th " ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
12th " CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan
13th " WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
14th " JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene.
15th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

THE ADDRESS TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

We earnestly invoke the serious attention of every Southern man who reads this, to the address from Southern members of Congress, which we this week publish.—It is a clear and dispassionate statement of facts;—a plain relation of the solemn truth without exaggeration or concealment. We do not expect violent and unreasonable partisans either to read or be convinced;—it is idle to address *them*, for though "one rose from the dead" to point out the error and danger of their way, they would yet persist in what they have begun;—but we ask the honest farmers and people of the country who desire to know the truth and act on it, to read and ponder the things contained in this address; and to recollect, that the most reckless of the opposition will not dare to deny them.

We shall next week give the notes referred to in the body of the address.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

HARRISON WHIGGERY *and* OLD FEDERALISM IDENTICAL.

It was long ago predicted by Mr. Jefferson, that in their struggles for power, the Federal party would change their name frequently. Whenever they succeed in getting into power, their measures are so odious and anti-Democratic, that at the first election, the people hurl them out of office, their only chance then, for getting in again, is to change their name, and in this way *deceive the people.*—They are playing this game now. Few of the old blue light order acknowledge their former professions, but under the imposing and unmeaning name of "Whig," they are endeavoring to carry out their principles, but they are so cunning as to cloak them with lip professions of Democracy.

In the year 1813, when our Government determined no longer to submit to the repeated aggressions of England, but BOLDLY DECLARED WAR,—was, in that hour of trial and danger, stood up to maintain the honor and rights of their country?—Every Republican in Congress voted for a declaration of war—while every Federalist voted against it. The Republican party throughout the country supported the war—while the Federal party every where refused to co operate in its vigorous prosecution. Their leaders in Congress not only opposed the declaration at first, but they opposed its progress, refused to vote supplies to carry it on, and threw every obstacle in the way of the Government, and when eventually, in despite of all their efforts, the war was successfully waged, and our troops and navy were covered with the honors of glorious victories, when triumph filled the land, this party refused to rejoice, but plainly showed that their feelings were with the enemy of their own country. Yet these revilers of Jefferson and the Democratic party—those friends of a consolidated Government, who go for strengthening the hands of the Executive by Sedition laws, with more than monarchical power, now call themselves Democratic Republican Whigs!—who go for "Harrison and Reform,"—for an old black cockade Federalist claiming, like themselves, to be a Jeffersonian Republican.

If any man doubts that the old anti-war Federal party is going, to a man, for Harrison now, let him read the following proof. Here is no idle assertion, but the *names* given, so that there *can be* no misunderstanding about it. We will, if possible, in a week or two, publish the able and interesting article at length from which the subjoined statement was abstracted by the Washington Globe:

WHIGGERY IS FEDERALISM.

"The Federal Whigs in some parts of the Union are attempting to make the people believe that the present Democratic party is the old Federal party, and that the present Whig party is the old Jeffersonian Republican party! For this purpose, they have collected some half dozen names of gentlemen who once acted with the Federal party, but, having become converts to the Democratic faith, are now supporting the principles and measures of the Administration.

"To put down this falsehood, C. G. Greene, editor of the Morning Post, Boston, and B. F. Hallett, Esq., have collected and embodied a mass of information, which most effectually puts down this Whig pretence, and fixes old FEDERALISM *upon the* forehead of *Whiggery, black and damning as the mark of* Cain.

"We shall give this exposition entire, with many thanks to Messrs. Greene and Hallett for performing the work so effectually; but to apprise the reader what he may expect to find in it, we select the following facts, viz:

"Daniel Webster and John Davis, the two Whig Senators from Massachusetts, are shown by their sayings and doings to have been *thoroughgoing British Tory Federalists during the last war.*

"John C. Bates, who heads the Harrison electoral ticket in Massachusetts; Oliver B. Morris, Mr. W. B. Calhoun's agent to bring the Abolitionists over to Harrison; Leverett Saltonstall, one of the Abolition associates of Bell, Botts, and Garland on the Whig Executive Committee at Washington; were violent enemies of Madison and the war, and, with Benjamin Russell, editor of the Boston Centinel, in former times opposed Jefferson and Madison, as they have recently Jackson and Van Buren; and as they *were then for the British,* are now for Harrison.

"Alden Bradford, who was Gov. Strong's Secretary during the war, is now for Harrison.

"Ebenezer Mattoon, and Samuel S. Wilde, the only two survivors of the John Adams electoral ticket of 1800, in Massachusetts, are now Harrison men.

"Ebenezer Seaver, one of the committee in Congress who reported in favor of the war of 1812, is a Democrat.

"William Sullivan, lately deceased, was one of the [illegible] of the Hartford Convention to Washington, and was a [illegible] Whig at the time of his death.

"Judge Hopkinson, an old and leading Federalist, [illegible] in the Pennsylvania Convention in 1837: [illegible] times of difficulty, [illegible] Federal pri-[illegible]

[illegible] and they are [illegible] Of the Federal [illegible] thirty-nine are [illegible] are now HARRISON WHIGS.

"The [illegible] two Federal members of Congress [illegible] are now Harrison Whigs.

"When Governor Strong [illegible] declaration of war to the Legislature a strong [illegible] against it, which was echoed by the report of a committee. The only survivor of that committee is Charles Jackson, one of the Harrison electors in 1812. A committee was appointed to recommend a fast on account of the wicked declaration of war; the only survivor of whom is Edmund Dwight, now a Harrison Whig Senator in that State.

"Governor Morton was clerk of the Democratic Senate of Massachusetts in 1812. Seth Sprague, now a Democrat, voted to build a seventy-four gun ship, and present it to the General Government. Of the thirteen Senators who voted against it, six are now living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

"The three most prominent actors in the Faneuil Hall meeting against the war, in July, 1812, are now living, and ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of the Middlesex meeting, in July, 1812, to denounce the war, four of the most prominent actors are living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of the Worcester convention, in August, 1812, which adopted a highly treasonable address in relation to the war, twenty members are known to be living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

"Samuel Hoar and Nathaniel M. Davis, two of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Harrison, were *old Federalists*, the former having been one of the strongest advocates of the Hartford Convention, and the latter having been in the Legislature and voted for it.

"Leverett Saltonstall, one of the present Whig committee of Congressmen, was in the Legislature, and *voted for all the measures preparatory to the Hartford Convention*, in the Massachusetts Legislature. Of the *eleven* survivors of those who voted for the Hartford Convention in the Senate of Massachusetts, TEN ARE HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of *eighty-five* members of the House of Representatives recently surviving, who voted for the Hartford Convention, EIGHTY-THREE were Harrison Whigs.

"Of the twelve survivors of those who voted against the Hartford Convention, EIGHT are now Democrats, one unknown, and three Harrison Whigs.

"*All the known survivors of the Hartford Convention*, TWELVE in number, are HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of Governor Strong's Council, who advised the Hartford Convention, the only TWO survivors are HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of those who voted in favor of Josiah Quincy's resolution, that 'it is not becoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over the victories of the war,' TEN survive, NINE of whom are Harrison Whigs.

"In 1824, upon the motion of Seth Sprague, then and now a *Democrat*, this resolution was expunged from the Senate journal. Of those who voted against expunging, TEN now survive, ALL HARRISON WHIGS. Of those who voted for expunging, thirteen survive, of whom NINE are Democrats, and three Harrison Whigs.

"Of the fourteen candidates for Harrison electors, now in nomination, TWELVE are old Federalists and two apostate Democrats. Every one of them is now a Whig office holder!

"Of the Federal electors who voted for Rufus King, in opposition to James Monroe, in 1819, seven are now living, ALL HARRISON WHIGS.

"Of the eleven Harrison Whig members of the present Congress from Massachusetts, EIGHT are old Federalists, two apostate Democrats, and one too young to have had any character at the time of the war; while Mr. Parmenter, one of the Democratic members, is an old school Republican.

"Nine of the old Federal members of Congress, during the war, still survive, EIGHT of whom are now Harrison Whigs.

"Every old Federal Newspaper in Massachusetts, which opposed the war, now supports Gen. Harrison for President.

"Having thus identified old Federalism and Harrison Whiggery in Massachusetts, the exposition gives a few items for other States.

"In Richmond, Virginia, thirty-two Federalists who *voted for old* John Adams, still survive, THIRTY-TWO of whom are Harrison Whigs. Of those who voted for Mr. Jefferson, six now survive, *five* of whom are still Democrats.

"It might be added, that B. W. Leigh, who heads the Harrison electoral ticket, became a Federalist in the days of Jefferson, and begged forgiveness of his God for ever having been a Democrat!

"In Connecticut, the two surviving members and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, are Harrison Whigs.

"In the Vermont Legislature of 1813, a resolution was proposed fixing on a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for Harrison's victory on the Thames, which was voted down by the Federal party. Of that majority, *seventy-five* are now living, SEVENTY-FOUR of whom are Harrison Whigs."

"*Speech of* DANIEL WEBSTER *at the great Mass Meeting at Saratoga, on the 19th of August*, 1840."

This is the heading of a speech with which the Federal papers are now filling their columns. We have read it over to see what the "god-like Daniel" could have said to justify the high encomiums with which his admirers speak of it.

The whole scope, argument, and aim of the speech tends to two points that is, for the revival of the *Protective Tariff*, and the establishment of another *mammoth Bank*. He goes for restoring the money of the people to the Banks for their uses and speculations as formerly.

Thus we see the Federal leaders are throwing off the mask and coming out more and more plainly for a new Tariff and a new United States Bank.

And yet there are those among us who pretend to assert that the Harrison party is not the Federal party. Here is Daniel Webster, who during the late war, took part against his own Government, and thought it sinful and unbecoming to rejoice at the success of our victorious troops,—at the very head of the Opposition, proclaiming Harrison the "standard bearer" of his party, and yet they are not Federalists.

Here is every surviving member of the Hartford Convention, which during the late war plotted a severance of the Union, and formed a plan to erect another Government—*a Monarchy*—and have a British Prince to rule over them—here are *every one* of these traitors now living, in the field, with furious zeal for Harrison, and yet we are modestly told that they are not Federalists. If they are not Federalists, in the name of truth, what are they? *Republicans?* Is Daniel Webster a Republican? Are the Hartford Conventionists Republicans?—Are the Banks that lately raised sixty thousand dollars in Philadelphia Republicans? Are the British Bankers who wish the Government to assume the State debts Republicans? If so, may the Lord deliver the people from such Republicans as they are.

Mr. Webster closes his speech with the declaration that, if Harrison is not elected, he should retire from politics.

This is, indeed, an awful threat! Yet we have strong hopes that the country will be able to get along without him. During the late war, the country got on pretty well not only without his aid, but with his strength [illegible] on the other side, and we [illegible] to do so again.

Harrison [illegible].—The chief organ of the [illegible] is edited by [illegible]

who was Secretary of the [illegible] Hartford Convention, [illegible] The Hartford [illegible] the wish [illegible] the 14th [illegible] Harrison might be cashiered [illegible] of his office for cowardice. This was *after* all his [illegible] military exploits, the battle of Tippecanoe, Thames, and all.

A few weeks after this wish was expressed by Dwight, Harrison resigned his commission, and retired from the army in the midst of the war, and Jackson took his place. Yet the same man Dwight, like Duff Green and the rest who have heretofore declared Harrison unfit to hold office even under any administration, are now trying to make the American people believe he is a "hero!"

The Secretary of the Hartford Convention, an old blue light anti-war Federalist is now a marvellous proper Harrison Whig!

A FEDERAL SLANDER EFFECTUALLY SILENCED.

The Federal party in the South charges Mr. Van Buren with having been opposed to the last war, because he supported *De Witt Clinton* for the Presidency, who, they say, was the Federal anti-war candidate, in opposition to Madison.—Now mark how a plain truth from their own mouths shall put these slanderers down. Here is authority which they will not dare deny, for that Foreign Bank organ the National Intelligencer is to them, "proof strong as holy writ."

From the National Intelligencer of June, 1812.

"*The Democratic members of the State of New York have* UNANIMOUSLY *nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency.*"

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

According to the official statements from Congress, the loss of our Government up to the present time has been

By Banks . . $34,973,722.

(Thirty-four millions nine hundred and seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.)

Other losses . . $7,474,722.

(Only six millions, four hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty two dollars!

These are facts worth, to honest men, more than volumes of assertion. Still the Bank men would fain make the people believe that the *safest* and best place for their money is in the vaults of these swindling monopolies, which have already caused the Government and people of this country a loss of between thirty and forty millions of dollars.

Can Federal humbug make men of common sense believe that six millions is more than thirty-four millions?

ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The elections in Vermont for State officers and members of Congress is just over. Although the Republicans have made no pretentions to Vermont; the Federalists seem terrible alarmed, and greatly apprehensive that they may lose it. If they should, there will be long faces and trembling in the "cabins," it would take a double proportion of hard cider with an extra allowance of "sterner stuff" mixed in, to keep their spirits up.

The Maine elections take place on the 11th this month, this State is Republican, and without doubt, will re-elect Fairfield Governor.

The best of the whole, however, is that the Feds are almost out of their wits for fear of old Federal Massachusetts;—they are making the most tremendous exertions. "Honest John Davis," orator Wilson, and scores of other Federal Lawyers are hurrying in hot haste, running to and fro over the State, making speeches and drinking hard cider.

LOG CABINS *and so forth*,

We have heard for months past, the cry of log cabin and hard cider resounding throughout the land, now, in reference to those things, we wish to ask the plain and honest farmers of the country a few plain questions, leaving them to answer to themselves.

Who are the men making all the noise about log cabins and hard cider?

Who are the men that get up parades of mock cabins, coon skins and barrels, are they the real dwellers in log cabins, or are they city gentlemen, merchants and professional characters?

Are these not always the head men and leaders in such shows, do they not contrive them, and pay for them?

If so—what is their object in adopting this line of conduct, and why is it that Bank men, merchants, lawyers, and doctors should engage in building log cabins and spend their money in having shows and feasts, to which they invite the country people just before the election?

Do you not believe that all this stuff about log cabins and so forth, is a humbug to divert the attention of the people from investigating the principles of their party, and to wheedle them out of their votes?

Why is it that the Harrison party, from the Harrisburg nomination to the present time, have never made any avowal of principles, but depend upon log cabins, Tippecanoe songs, and hard cider to elect their candidate?

Seriously,—are these means not degrading to an intelligent and free people?

☞ *The way the "Whigs" can afford to distribute thousands of electioneering pamphlets and lives of Harrison over the country.*—Certain letters have recently been brought to light, which establish the fact, that the British stock-jobbers and bank men in London, have subscribed large amounts of money, and sent it over to this country to aid the Whigs in carrying on the election. If the "Whigs" can succeed in defeating Van Buren and get into power, the consideration for this money sent over, is to be an assumption of the State debts; that is the General Government is to pay the debts of the States which have borrowed money in Europe.

How will the people of North Carolina, who owe no State debts, like to be taxed to pay the debts contracted by other States, for Banking, or wild schemes of Internal Improvement? Just as certainly as the Feds get into power an attempt will be made to assume these State debts. They have proposed it already, and only want power to carry it into effect. Ye people of North Carolina look out!

The "*The Journal of the American Silk Society*," edited by Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, [illegible] highly interesting [illegible] on the subject of silk raising.—It is [illegible]

☞ A gentleman writing from [illegible] under date of [illegible] this City [illegible] supposed that [illegible] cause of [illegible] by the Banks.

We should like to know how much of it is sent to North Carolina.

What a fact this is for the people to ponder on!

"*The great Mass Meeting.*"—These words form part of the caption to Webster's speech at Saratoga. What is meant by the words "mass meeting?" Why, the meaning is that it was not a meeting of select gentlemen, not a meeting of the "Tippecanoe club," but a popular meeting, and the people are called the "mass." This is the light in which the Hartford Convention "Republicans" regard the people—it is the light in which they have always viewed them. Old John Adams said "The *poor* are destined to labor, and the rich by the advantages of independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations."

THE REVOLT IN MEXICO.

After a desperate resistance and good deal of bloodshed, the Federal forces have been defeated and forced to a capitulation. They surrendered on condition that their lives and property should be spared. The Capitol is said to be greatly injured by the fighting within the walls, and firing of the heavy artillery. The President has again taken possession of the palace, and peace is restored.

☞ The Harrison Federal Whig Central Committee of this State, have called a Convention to meet at Raleigh, and name as the most proper time, the 5th of October, the anniversary of the day on which the battle of the Thames was won by the distinguished bravery of Col. Johnson. Huzza for "Old Tip." *Vive la humbug!*

William S. Battle has been appointed by the Governor and his Council, Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge *Toomer*.

Land slide in New Orleans.—Late New Orleans papers contain the account of a destructive slide of the Levee in the first municipality in that City on the 22d ult. The Picayune says:

"The Land sunk with sudden impetuosity, heaving fish in the air, and rocking such water craft as were in the vicinity with all the violence of an ocean surge. The Bayou Sara Wharf was completely swept away. The damage extended along the landing places two or three hundred yards, and several other wharves were more or less injured, some of them rendered utterly useless. Deep cracks in the earth were seen nearly half way between the former edge of the Levee and the store doors."

The loss is very considerable and will require no small expense for repairs. It has been suggested that floating wharfs should be established, as the same cause which produced this and other slides on the river, will always endanger an embankment however strongly built up.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Western Carolinian I see a communication over the signature of "A Citizen," which introduces to your readers—"Edward J. Hale, Editor of the Fayetteville Observer,"—the same worthy, who has stamped on him the merited titles of "a convicted liar," and "a cowardly hypocrite." I wonder how your correspondent has become so well acquainted with him!—Why, he appears to know him like a book. From a thirty years acquaintance with the man, I can say, that "A Citizen" has hit him off to a T. There is no man on this side of Hades more justly entitled to the epithets bestowed, than the said—"Edward J. Hale."—I have a few words myself to say about him, but before I take up his pretensions, let me pause at his NAME. It is curious what metamorphoses sometimes takes place in names.—There was old Nathan Crookshanks, that once lived on Brush Creek, who had a daughter they called Molly;—after he moved to the Western District, I happened out there, and called to see my old neighbor, when, behold, plain *Molly* had been changed into *Mol-de-lina*. So it is with—"Mr. Hale,"—when I first knew him he was called—"*Ned Hale.*" Now since he has got to be a printer, he writes it—"*Edward J. Hale,*" and sometimes tacks *Esquire* to it. The J. in his name stands for *Jonney-cake*, and the boys used to call him *Ned Jonny-cake.*—In my next communication I will tell you the anecdote how he got the name of *Jonny-cake*; it is sufficiently amusing to be put in print,—and is connected with his genealogy.

It is an old saying—"that what is born in the bone can't be whipped out of the flesh."—Never was the truth of any ancient proverb more fully proven than this one is in the person of Ned Hale. All his actions show his grovelling nature.—I will illustrate his character and propensities by a historical anecdote. An ESQUIMAUX was once taken from his greasy hut, and carried to London as a show.—He was stripped of his skins, and dressed up in brocade. Instead of his usual diet of fish-oil, and bear's-grease he was plentifully fed on the beef and mutton of old England. But notwithstanding all this good treatment, he was dissatisfied, and dejected;—his stomach failed him, and he pined away.—At last, he happened to be passing by a fishmonger's shop, and inhaled the odor of whale-blubber:—immediately he rushed in, seized the dipper, and drank off at a single gulph, a full quart of the rancid stuff; it was his old diet, and he gloried in it.—So it is with our Esquimaux NED. By *accident* he has crept up into decent society, but his relish for fish-oil, and bear's-grease sticks to him still;—he still delights in his old practices of lying, and scratching his head. All the cow-hides in Cumberland could not whip into him the principles of a gentleman, or wean him from him vulgar propensities;—for they were "*born in the bone.*"

It was doubted for several years which of the low arts Ned mostly excelled in,—whether in vulgarity, hypocrisy, or lying.—I believe, however, it is now settled,—that he excels in all three.—His paper shows what a vulgar dog he is;—his countenance shows his hypocrisy, and it is admitted on all hands, that he can out-lie the Jews.

I read in a newspaper of an occurrence that took place in New England some ten years ago. There lived in the same town two men,—one named *John Short Long*,—and the other *John Long Short*;—they were both remarkable for their dislike of truth. A dispute arose in the village where they lived as to which of the two was the biggest liar. Some of the villagers stood up for John Short Long, and some held out for John Long Short. The contest at last ran so high that a general Town-fight was threatened, and the Justice of Police had to call out the militia to suppress it. In the end, the feud was compromised by concessions on both sides;—the disputants agreed that both LONG and SHORT were prodigious liars, and both were EQUAL.—Now, if Ned Hale,—alias Ned Jonny-cake,—had been there, that dispute never would have taken place,—for all would at once have agreed that NED was a greater liar than either.

It is believed by some that NED is considerably tinctured with *Abolitionism*. If this be so, it can be well accounted for on the score of his *early associations*.—Certain it is, his friend Garrison has been *trying* to engage him to go to Liberia to edit a paper. It is the very theatre for his genius, and he ought to go. If he does go, I insist on it, that he take with him his correspondent: he may need his services over there.

But I am digressing from the regular train of argument. I took up my pen to announce to all parties, Feds and Republicans, that I have known this *Fayetteville Printer*, from the time he was a little dirty greasy boy, called "*Ned Jonny-cake*," up to the time when he began to write his name "Edward J. Hale," and to put on airs of importance;—and inasmuch as he has now become a great man, I intend to write his memoirs, which I promise you will be very [illegible] "paragon," [illegible]

[illegible] in his early life, that will prove [illegible] and instructive to the [illegible] and show [illegible] the growth of the old Carolina [illegible] large oaks from little acorns grow." The work will be published in ten numbers. I will send you the first number as soon as I can get it ready.

LOCO-FOCO.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Western Carolinian I see the old Tantrabogus of Anson County has come out and contradicts my account of his exhibitions, as published in the Western Carolinian. Now, I have no sort of objection to the old fellow's scribbling as much as he pleases, but I do think he ought to tell the truth and not fib so loudly as he does.

I shall not go over the old story again, but I will remind him of some of his capers. Does he remember his drawing a fence rail on me, and when I [illegible] towards him with my waggon whip, how he made the grit fly? I never saw an old creature run so fast in all the days of my life. He has the [illegible] to talk about my red face; now, I wonder if this [illegible] ever looked into a looking-glass! If he ever did, I [illegible] would never talk of red faces again. [illegible] it was made so by the coloring of nature, but his is made so by still burnt whiskey [illegible] his darling "black Betty."

I heard one of his neighbors say he believed that Tantrabogus had drunk liquor enough to fill a mill pond. Talk about my red face? Why, one [illegible] side of his would look like a [illegible] of the full moon. In fact, some [illegible] actually took his face for the full moon [illegible] camp near his house one dark night, [illegible] low came up near them and looked [illegible] every one took his face to be the [illegible] He talk about my red face! Why, [illegible] fact, that when his looks are in full blaze, no matter how dark it may be, they never light candles in the house, but eat, drink, and work by the moonshine of his countenance.

When he cut such capers, I was going to seize him and souse his head in the swill tub of hard cider, but the company begged me for mercy sake not to do it, as it would heat the cider and turn it to vinegar. I [illegible] a glass of it in his face and it fairly *fizzed* like [illegible] on hot iron, and made the steam rise rapidly, I tell you.

This same old red faced hero is always [illegible] waggoners, and trying to catch a six-pence from them, but now the waggoners are beginning to know him well. He wants to *administer* on them as he did on somebody else. Waggoners ought to be made aware of him. Above all, whenever they are hauling gunpowder, they ought never to let him come in [illegible] for if ever he pokes his fiery phiz near the kegs, they will certainly be blown up. Good-bye, old Tantrabogus.

A ROWAN WAGGONER.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Cabarrus County, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Mr. ROBERT ARCHIBALD to Miss SARAH R. BRADSHAW.

In this Town, on the 1st instant, by Robert [illegible], Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER STONER to Miss LAVINIA MULL.

In Lincolnton, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. W. Crook, Dr. E. CALDWELL to Miss ELIZABETH MOTTZ, all of that place.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 1st instant, PETER DAVID, son of Michael and Sarah Corl, aged 8 years, [illegible] and 17 days.

In this County, on the 1st instant, HANNIBAL, [illegible] of William H. and Nancy Smith, aged 3 years, [illegible] months and 26 days.

Very suddenly, in the vicinity of Lincolnton, on Monday, the 31st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, consort of Robert Williamson, Esq., aged about 55 years.

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr. a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to [illegible] There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Religious Notice.

THERE will be a Camp-Meeting held at Mount Harmony, 7 miles South of Salisbury, (near Maj. M. S. McKenzie,) to commence on Wednesday evening, the 23rd of September.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. 2t

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to [illegible] good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c. for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MA[illegible]

Lexington, October 11, 1839.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Rev. JOHN D. SCHECK and J. S. JOHNSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ The School will re-commence on Monday, the 7th Sept., by J. S. JOHNSON.

Salisbury, August 28, 1840. 3t

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. B[illegible]AGE

February 21, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons*.

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

THE late Dr. Austin, in the course of the past winter, loaned to some friend of his, a PISTOL of superior quality,—one of Der-[illegible] It belongs to a third person.—The [illegible] who has it, will please leave it at this Office, that it may be returned to the owner.

[illegible]

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE CURSE OF CAIN.

Oh, the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing,
Like the tempest that withers the blossom of spring,
Like the thunder that bursts on the summer's domain,
It fell on the head of the homicide Cain.

And lo! like the deer in the fright of the chase,
He sped him afar to the desert of Nod—
With a fire in his heart and a brand on his face,
A vagabond smote by the vengeance of God!

All nature to him has been blasted and bann'd,
And the blood of a brother yet reeks on his hand;
And no vintage has grown and no fountain has sprung
For cheering his heart or for cooling his tongue.

The groans of a father his slumbers shall start,
And the tears of a mother shall pierce to his heart,
And the kiss of his children shall scorch him like flame,
When he thinks of the curse that hangs over his name.

And the wife of his bosom,—the faithful and fair,
Can mix no sweet drop in his cup of despair,
For her tender caress and her innocent breath,
But stir in his soul the hot embers of death.

And his offering may blaze unregarded by Heaven,
And his spirit may pray, yet remain unforgiven,
And his grave may be closed, yet no rest to him bring;
Oh! the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing!

BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.

Good out of evil may be wrought;
Who never doubted, never thought;
The battle brightens, but the truce
Rusts out the blade for want of use.

Who thinks as others and agrees
With all, finds nought, and little sees;
Did all accord, then all might stand
Stock still, and darkness shroud the land.

Columbus differed, but he found
The prize his mighty mission crowned,
And a *New World* rose to unfold
The rooted errors of the old!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beautiful Superstition.—Near Fort Leavenworth, in Platte county, Missouri, is the grave of a distinguished Potawatamie chief. The editor of the Hannibal Monitor has often seen members of the tribe standing in sad silence before it. In the long summer nights, from night fall to day break, a bird unknown except by song, to the woodsmen, pours out a melancholy strain of Music. The Indians say it is the "Spirit bird," hanging over the tomb of the chieftain. What a loss to the world it is, that no record can now be preserved of the beautiful superstitions of the aborigines!

An Alarm at Sea. The captain of one of the down east schooners found himself one day becalmed in a fog off the shoals near Portsmouth, N. H. The vessel lay with a slight motion, when the captain with the quick ear of a seaman, discovered by the creaking sound of cordage, that there was another vessel close upon him, which might run a foul in short order. He had neither gun nor trumpet to give his neighbor warning at their close approach; and the best thing he could think of, was to set his men drumming on some empty casks; but to no purpose, as the sound increased and the vessel was nearing him. As a last effort of ingenuity, he seized a handspike, and applying it to the ear of an old grunter that happened to be on board, gave it several turns none of the easiest, which brought forth a squeal, almost as loud as the pig whistle of our locomotive engines. The signal was effectual; and just before coming in sight of his neighbor's craft bows on, he heard her exclaim to the man at the helm, in a voice of thunder, "Starboard your helm! we're close ashore upon a hog yard!"

A Rich proud miser, having a mind to perpetuate his memory, ordered his statue to be carved in marble. When it was brought home he asked a gentleman if it was like him? Yes, said he, very like—*body and soul.*

A gentleman, who lodged in New Bond Street, confined by illness a long time, his servant was daily accosted by a man whose sole business was a constant enquiry after his master's health. When the gentleman was recovering, his servant acquainted him of this stranger's civility; curiosity induced him to inquire who he was, when lo! he turned out to be an undertaker. It was then agreed between the master and servant, to make a proper acknowledgement for his politeness; the servant was accordingly instructed to say his master was dying, and in a few days after that he was dead.—The instructions were obeyed; the undertaker paid his devoirs to the servant, with a present of two guineas, on being informed he was to have the job. He was next introduced to take the measure of the corpse, to which he was proceeding with a face as hypocritical as Judas Iscariot's, when suddenly the dead alive jumded up, gave him a hearty horse-whipping, and kicked him down stairs.

How half the World live.—How half of the world live has ever been a mystery to the other half. Some live by their wits—some live on their means, and very queer kind of means they are.—Down east they live "all sorts of ways." A traveller in that vicinity lately asked a boy what the people thereabouts did for a living? When the lad replied, with more honesty than discretion, "What do we do? why, when strangers come here, we skin 'em, and when they don't come we skin one another."

Some who think life too short, nevertheless find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions, and their estates.

Hasty Judgment.—"We are too apt to judge of the actions of men harshly, and without giving a moment's thought to the causes that may have influenced them. If a man is knocked down in the street by his fellow man, the bystanders and spectators are prone to side with one of the parties, though entirely ignorant of the merits of the question at issue. "Fair play," says one; "hit him again," says another; "separate them," says a third; "walk to the Mayor's Office," cries out a fourth; and yet no one knows which of them is in the right. But it is human nature, and of course we are bound to put up with it.

A noble Answer.—A French king once asked a Christian bishop if he "was noble." The bishop replied, that he did not know from which one of Noah's three sons he was descended!

"Your friendship is dear to me," as the merchant said when he had to pay his endorsement for his neighbor.

"Dick, what do you call sheer nonsense?"—"Why, shearing a hog for his wool."

"I'm getting *fat*," as the loafer said when he was stealing *lard*.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1740. 1y

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order: leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Stuart, dec'd., at the May Term of Rowan County Court, 1840, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the same to present them for payment, authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. L. SMITH, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., Sept. 4, 1840. 3t.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

WOULD inform his old friends and customers, that he has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality, in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

He earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by note or account, to come forward and settle the same between this and the next Rowan Superior Court, as he is obliged to have money to renew his stock of Groceries, &c. All who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle with an officer—this course will be adopted without respect to persons.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber *informs* the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to true Democracy.

ON the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty five copies for Five Dollars—fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perversions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiassed judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the Federal Abolition Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.

July, 1840.

Warrants for Sale here.

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lubbuck, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for warfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr., for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840. 8w.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.—☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been requested by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the next County Court for Rowan county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased; and requests all those having Books, Periodicals, Papers, selections from his Cabinet of Minerals, or any other description of property belonging to the said Benjamin Austin, dec'd., to return the same without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery. CHS. K. WHEELER.

August 21, 1840. tc

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed, a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840. F

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Just received and receiving

A large stock of fresh and genuine *MEDICINES*, *PAINTS, Oils*, *Brushes, Glassware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps*, *Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes*, Tobacco, Cigars, *Paste Boards*, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

AUCTION SALES

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, between three and four miles above Wilkesboro', and on the Yadkin River, there will be sold, on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, three several tracts of land, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm whereon he lives. Said Lands lie on both sides of the Yadkin River, and contain at least, 125 acres of Yadkin bottom, besides a quantity of good upland. Also, 450 Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis Fork and Reddie's River; also, one undivided-half of two lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one of said lots adjoins the Public square, and as a situation for business equal to any in the Town.

Also, on the 25th and 26th days, there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meet Camp-creek, valuable for its meadow land and its convenience for a stock farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, and 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

Said Lands will be sold on a credit of three and four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN, Ex'r.,
Of John Brown, dec'd.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July 24, 1840.

Also, there will be sold on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, at the house of the above-named Hugh Brown,

HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the growth of 1839—crop of Wheat and Corn of this year's growth; Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the 25th and 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, on the premises in Ashe, on Meet Camp Creek.—For more full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Miller, who resides on the Meet-Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

July 24, 1840. tds.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Fourth *and last* Call!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, for Beef, or otherwise, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of September next, as farther indulgence cannot be given. Those who fail to pay up by that time, may expect to pay according to Law. HENRY SMITH.

Aug. 21, 1840. F

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their [illegible] their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many [illegible] tified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS [illegible] been gratefully and publicly acknowledged [illegible] persons benefitted, and who were previously [illegible] quainted with the beautifully [illegible] ples upon which they are compounded, and which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES [illegible] selves in diseases of every description. Their operation is to loosen from the coats of the [illegible] and bowels, the various impurities and [illegible] constantly settling around them; and to [illegible] the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER,

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent* Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX,

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf